ARRIVAL NIAGARA'S MAILS.

THE DETAILS EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Effect of Gen. Taylor's Message in England.

THE COTTON MARKET.

The Niagara's mails arrived here yesterday morning. The cetails of her news are annexed. The Effect in England of the President's

The Effect in England of the President's Message.

[From the London limes, Jan. 16.]

The President of the United States has adopted, in his first annual message to Congress, that moderation of tone which best behts the opinions of his party and the position of his government. When the chief megistrate of the American republica was bent on exciting what is termed in the political language of that country "popular action," on questions destined to gratify the vanity or the ambition of his adherents, the language of the message became a powerful instrument of agustion. But as long as General Taylor adheres to the more temperate principles which have fortunately placed him in office, we may expect that he will seek to conclinate rather than to irritate the feelings of the public towards foreign nations, and to avoid contracting embarrassing engagements in

will seek to conciliate rather than to irritate the feelings of the public towards foreign nations, and to avoid contracting embarrassing engagements in the domestic relations of the Union.

The tenor of the message is therefore pacific, and we learn with pleasure that there is no disposition on the part of the American cabinet to magnify the differences which were supposed at one moment to threaten its relations with the most laberal of the European powers. The contention with France had originated in the impatience of M. Poussin and the regular vehemence of Mr. Clayton; that with England had taken its rise from some misconception with reterence to the views of this country on the Mosquito coast and the Nicaraguan canal. But there is every reason to anticipate that Sir Henry Bulwer's mission will have the effect of uniting both countries in the prosecution of a common object of so much importance to the commerce of the world. The more recent occurrences which are said to have taken place on the Pacific coast of the Istimus, by the alleged seizure of the island of Tigre. In the bay of Fonseca, by order of Mr. Chatfield, the British Consul General in Guatemala, are sull very imperfectly known in this country, and we are satisfied that it any unseemly altereation has occurred between British and American agents in Central America, it will not distort the friendly relations of the two governments. It seems that whilst a treaty has been concluded between the United States the two governments. It seems that whilst a trea-ty has been concluded between the United States and the Republic of Nicaragua for the promotion of the canal, all other States are invited to enter in-

and the Republic of Nicaragua for the promotion of the canal, all other States are invited to enter into the same treaty stipulations, and as President Taylor observes, "the work constructed under these guarantees will become a bond of peace instead of a cause of contention and strife between the nations of the carth." In other respects the relations of America with Great Britain are of the most friendly character, and the removal of all restrictions on the laws of navigation, by both countries, is justly commemorated as an era in their common commercial interests.

But although we have the utmost confidence in the character and intentions of General Taylor, we cannot be insertable to the difficulties of his position, and these difficulties may compromise not only the free exercise of his own power, but the interests of the country. There are, undoubtedly, questions on foot in the United States which threaten to convulse the nation, to divide the legislative and the executive authorities, and even to discolve the Union; and as these questions rise, and even to contemplate all the expedients which may avert the evils of such a catastrophe.—

By a singular species of reaction, the nanexation of Texas, and the Mexican war, have had the effect of raising to the supreme dignity a military statesman of mederate and pacific views, whilst they have imposed on the country a salutary financial expiation of 16 million dollars in deficit. But these checks are temporary; the impulse still exists amongst the popular party, and though some may contemplate war as a means of holding the Union together in presence of a foreign enemy, yet conquest and the acquisition of foreign territory are of all causes the most likely eventually to sever and deening it.

To all such projects, we have no doubt that Gen. Taylor will oppose a successful, though probably a quiet, resistance. An American President may say, with more truth than the head of the French resublic, that the prinisters have no reverses to an

quiet, resistance. An American President may say, with more truth than the head of the French republic, that the ministers have no reverses to apprehend so long as they enjoy his confidence; or, rather, the President is himself the directing minister, whose tenure of office cannot be shortened, and whose policy may be censured and resisted, but very imperfectly controlled. At the same time, the President has thought fit to volunteer a declaration, that the power of the veto will never be exercised by him, except in the cases contemplated by the fathers of the republic.

Although, upon this occasion, no distinct intimation has been given of the views of the cabinet on the free soil question, and the President probably thinks it more politic and convenient to await the decision of Congress than to anticipate it, yet the emphatic language in which he recommends the preservation of the integrity of the Union would seem to imply that some apprehensions have seriously been entertained for its duration. The greater part of the message is, however, devoted to a summary of administrative details, and to the discussion of objects of public utility. Amongst these, the integrition in the tariff er part of the message is, however, devoted to a summary of administrative details, and to the discussion of objects of public utility. Amongst these, the introduction of fresh modifications in the tariff of the United States, for the improvement of the revenue, and for the protection of native industry, the reduction of postage to a uniform rate of five cents, and a project for opening a line of communication, by railroad or otherwise, within the territory of the United States, from the waters of the Atlantic, or the Gulf of Mexico, to those of the Pacific, are the subjects of the greatest interest. In his foreign relations, the President claims the full credit due to the resolution of the government to maintain the strict obligations of neutrality, by prohibiting and preventing all armaments, whether of foreigners or of American citizena, in the ports of the United States; and in this respect the Union has, from the days of Washington to the present time, given a laudable example to other nations. Upon the whole, this message is creditable to the American government, and should prove satisfactory to the country; for if the state of the finances is encumbered with outstanding liabilities, that evil is the result of former excesses, and the price of their late victories. But the message does not dilate upen some of the most important matters now impending over the Congress, and we shall wait with increasing interest, the arrival of the debates which have taken place in Washington.

[From the London Chronicle, Jac. 10]

with increasing interest, the arrival of the debates which have taken place in Washington.

1 (From the London Chrontele, Jan. 10)

President Taylor's long-looked-for message is at last before us. It is favorably distinguished from many of its predecessors, not only by the merit of comparative brevity, but by a certain dignified reserve of tone which we have not often noted of late years in these presidential manifestoes. The preliminary patriotic flourish, prescribed by custom, is abridged by good taste; and after a few of the familiar allusiens, which perhaps could not have been prudently omitted, to such topics as "empire of freemen," "derided predictions of evil prophets," and "the most stable and permanent government on earth," followed by a becoming recognition of Invine bounties and chastisements—the President proceeds to the usual summary of the foreign and domestic affairs of the Union.

As regards those portions of the document in which the British government and prophe are more immediately interested, we have pleasure in acknowledging that Mr. Taylor's language is evidently dictated rather by a sense of the responsibilities of statesmanship, than by those party exigencies which might have tempted a less scrupalious and upright men into manufacturing political capital by a dexterous use of certain executing togencies which might have tempted a less scrupalious and upright men into manufacturing political capital by a dexterous use of certain executing togencies which might have tempted a less scrupalious and upright men into manufacturing political capital by a dexterous use of certain executing togencies which might have tempted a less scrupalious and upright men into manufacturing political capital by a dexterous as of certain execution in the British Navigation Acts," and of the anticipated "benefits to both colouries" from mutual free trade is shipping. The Ture Island affair is not named, and although there is a suspecious over her lesser menabletes, "in the even of any collision between them and

be the general purpose of President Taylor to keep combustible materials, as far as possible, out of the sight and reach of the extreme parties in Congress. With reference to the Nicaragua business, likewise, this commendable temper is manilested. Whatever may be thought of the legal point which has been raised respecting the alleged rights of Lord Palmerston's friend, the Mosquito King—a question which we do not feel concerned to discuss—there cannot be two opinions as to the wise and honest policy which, with every appearance of good faith, is indicated in the following paragraph of the message:—

of the message:

"A contract having been concluded with the State of Nicaragaa, by a company composed of American citation of the purpose of constructing a ship canal through the territory of that State, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, I have directed the negotiation of a ireaty with Nicaragua, pledging both governments to protect these who shall engage in and perfect the work. All other nations are lawled by washing a state of Nicaragua to enter into the same treaty singulations with her; and the benefit to be derived by washing a state of the protection of the great internation and the state of the protection of the great internation of the state of the state of the great internation of the state of the state of the protection of the great internation of the state of the work, if constructed under these guarantees, will become a bond of peace, instead of a subject of contention and strife between the nations of the earth. Should the great maritime States of Europe concent to this arrangement (and we have no reason to suppose that a proportion so fair and honorable will be opposed by any,, the energies of their people and curs will ecoperate in promoting the success of the enterprise."

This needs no comment, beyond the simple expression of an earnest hope that no difficulty will arise, in any quarter, to the completion of n work in which commence, civilization and humanity are so deeply interested.

The other topics of foreign policy touched upon in the message do not call for much remark. The President announces the satisfactory adjustment of the recent diplomatic tiff with France; and a "grave and serious" difference with Portugal, on a debtor and creditor question, is adverted to miterms which will, at may be hoped, facilitate an early settlement. There is, perhaps, more frankness than decorum in the broady hintor regards that the Austrian empire was the subject of the family of nations," scarcely seems calculated to promote the mainternational usage. With reference both to take the very first

be taken as a significant homoge to their power and importance.

The slavery question is, as might have been expected, smoothed over with a deprecatory protest against the introduction of "exciting topics of a rectional character;" but it is hardly necessary to bint that cautions of this kind are spit to be least efficacious where they are most called for. A very few weeks will suffice to inform us whether the spirit of compremise and mutual concession which has hitherto adoutted. which has hitherto adjourned, from generation to generation, the political difficulties in this terrible social controversy, still exists in sufficient force to profer gyet further the truce between North and South. For our ownfarst, we think far more highly of the power of the Union to endure and survive the angry agistation of "exciting topics of a sec-tional character," then we do of the efficacy of the Presidential "solemn warning" against all

tional character," than we do of the efficacy of the Presidential "solemn warning" against all agitation whetever.

The chief remaining topic of the message, possessing prominent interest, is the state of the Ursion's finances. The believers in human perfectibility under republican institutions, will be shocked to find how very closely the model republic is treading in the steps of the old world monarchies and anistocracies. Our transatlantic friends have had their "little war," his less enlightened mations, and now they are busy about meeting their little bill for the same. A deficit, estimated at upwards of 16 millions of dollars, for the period of two financial years ending the 1st July, 1851, is announced in the message before us—and the President proposes to fill this unpleasant hiatus between income and expenditure by the very old-fishened expedient of a loan. And, worse still, the "numenal defence" question is troubing our republican relation, in the shape of a "great length of frontier," which calls for a more efficit, a loan, nore soldiers, and more taxes are the most recent financial, developements of the United States politics. We trust that the American people will be warned by this little piece of experience, and will preced no turther in the dangerous and downward poah; and, in the hope of their timely repentance, we venture to intercede on their behalf with the great pence apostel, and to entreat that he will not, on this occasion, call a public meeting to denounce the sin of subscribing to a "war loan."

The Departure of the Arctle Discovery Ships.

[From the London Standard of Freedom, Jan. 12.]
All things being in readiness, the vesuels of this expedition, at an early hour on Thursday morning, slipped from their moorings. The scene was a most imposing one, and will long live in the remembrance of the thousands who witnessed it, many of whom were seen to shed tears. On the whatf of the dockyard were assembled Captain Horatio Austen, C.B., Acting Superistendent of Woolwich Dockyard; the principal officers of the yard, the band of the dockyard battalion, and the whole of the artisans and laborers both of the dockyard and factory, amounting to about 1,800 men. The Fisgard flag ship manned her yards and housted her colors. The Monkey, steam tur, took the Enterpise in tow, and the lavestigator was taken in tow by the Lightning steam yacht. The word for starting having been given, both of the steamers put their engues in motion. As the vissels were leaving, the band of the battalion struck up the National Authem, followed by the appropriate airs of "Hearits of Oak," "Rule, Entiannia," "The girl I left behind me," "Should aid acquaintance," "Jeannette and Jeannot," Xe. As the discovery ships passed the Fingard the latter dipped its colors as the signal of farewell, which was followed by a similar mute but expressive adien from the departing vessels. Then rose a cheer loud as LSO voices could give utterance to—snother—and another—and the cohoes died over the waters of old Father Thames as the Enterprise and Investigator floated down the stream.

The ships proceeded to Greenishe, to have their

The ships proceeded to Greenhithe, to have their The ships proceeded to Greenhithe, to have their compasses adjusted, and yesterday a clerk from London went down to pay them in advance. This morning they will leave Greenhithe, and be towed to Devonport, where their final orders will await them. At twelve o'clock, the Right Hon. Sir F. Bering, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty; Rear-Admiral Dundas, C.B., M.P., G.B.; Captain Lord John Heg; Sir Baldwin Walker, K.C. B., Surveyor of the Navy; and a party of ladies, arrived in their carriages at the dockyard, and immediately embarked on board the Black Eagle, admiralty steam yacht, and proceeded to Greenhithe, where they inspected the discovery phys, and remained some time on board. Their loudships returned to Woolwich shortly after four o'clock, and immediately re-entered their carriages and returned to town. The Niger, screw atcamplecy, which was to have accompanied the vessels to Devonport, was not ready in time, owing to some defects in her machinery.

Our Berlin Correspondence. Berlin, December 24, 1849. The Dissolution of Parliaments in Germany-Ab-dication of Arch-Duke John-Holiday Scenes in

Germany, &c. We have, to-day, by telegraphic despatch, the anouncement of another dissolution of Parliament, which has taken place in Wurtemburg. The Constituent Assembly at Stuttgardt has been dissolved by order of the government, and this is the second dissolution of a German State Assembly, which has occurred in the course of a week, while several more are expected to take place very shortly. The German cabinets are evidently determined to put down all parliaments which have hitherto oftered any opposition, or may venture to do so here-after; and a clean sweep is now being made of those which have till now not promptly obeyed the govern-ment, or even resisted them on various occasions. The Chamber of Oldenburg was dissolved a few days 8go, because differences had arisen between it and the cabinet of the Grand Duke, on the question

of the entrance into the Prossian Union, the House relianing to senction the adhesion to the Ister. The starting or senction the adhesion to the Ister. The starting of the Ister of Ister

A great dinner has been given by the Archduke John to the members of the new central power, to which the Senate and authorities of Frankfort were invited.

To morrow being Christmas day, all is life and bustle to-day throughout the city, in preparing for the grand bescheering, or "presentation of gills," which is to take place this evening, and which is considered in Germany to be amost important part of the Christmas celebration. The practice of making presents on Christmas eve has existed in Germany since the remetest ages, and is stated to be an imitation of a similar custom used at a feast of the old Remans, which was held at the time when Christmas is now aclebrated. Though the habit may be said to be heatheast, it seems to answer Christian purposes remarkably well, and is carried to an extent in Germany which the old Remans probably had no idea of. The Caristian interpretation of the protice, is, that gifts are presented to children in commemoration of the birth and childhood of our Saviour; and the sense of this is stated to apply equally as well to the grown up children as to the little ones. Thus presents are made likewise between married people, friends, and relations. The scene of a German Beschering is sometimes a very brilliant one; and beside, and around the "tree," lit up with tapers, and hung with sweets, which is the great object of admiration of the younger generations, are arranged presents for the elder folks, of the choicest, and irequently most costly kind. The show and display made on these occasions are generally but ill in proportion with the fortunes of those who make them; but Christmas happening but once a year, the expense is not minded, in consideration of the additional good cheer Christmas presents never tail to produce. Among the paorer classes, the tree is never wanting, whatever he the condition of the family. This year, as usual, the Christmas fair in front of the royal palace has again been opened, and rows of booths, in which every description of articles are held for sale,

of natural developement. Similar to political his everywhere on the European continent, the life of trade and commerce at the present moment is but of the galvanic kind, its natural flow having ceased under the non rule and reign of military and despotic government. The prospect, too, of new convulsions and commotions which are inevitable, necessarily tend to check every thing like enterprise. A singularly fortunate attempt has, however, of late, been made, to crect a great establishment, or magazine, here, of fashionable articles of ladies dress, on the same footing as exists at Paris. Notwithstanding the bad times, and the predictions of every one that the undertaking could not be carried out, the magazine of Gerson has, in a short time, become so much the fashion, that no lady of any note would now wear an article not bought at the said establishment. I understand that, for the last fortnight, the average amount ef goods sold by the latter was ten thousand dollars per day, and the rage is such, that it threatens to ruin all other establishments. Thus industry and perseverance will, sometimes, work their way even under the most adverse circumstances.

work their way even unser the most adverse circumstances.

A decree has appeared at Vienna, prohibiting
the sale of the Presse newspaper, which was suspended, some time ago, but which is now again
being published at Brunn, under a severe penalty.
Whoever is to be found reading or selling the pa
per, is to be placed before a court martial!

being publishedgat brunn, under a severe penalty. Whoever is to be found reading or selling the paper, is to be placed before a court martial!

The Doom of Kossuth in Turkey.

[From the London Standard of Freedom, Jan. 12]

The last mail from Constantinople brought us the news that the question regarding the Hungarian refugees was finally settled between Russia and Turkey. The Times exultingly assured as that the terms proposed by the Porte had been accepted by the Carr and that the ambassadors of England and France have expressed their satisfaction with these terms—the question was settled. What are these terms—the question was settled. What are these terms—the question was settled. What are these terms—the theoretical of the hospitality of Turkey; the refusal to allow the Emperor of Russia to interfer with the Turk is hard to assert the right the Sultan defied the interats of Russia, and that England and France chivalrously vowed to defend Turkey in its increasible resolve. For this France and England advance their flects to the Dardanelles; there is a big and blustering air assumed by the three powers; there is great offence manufested by Russia, immense dudgeon by its ambassador, a prodigious running to and fro of Effendis and envoys, and so eventually the thing is arranged. But how arranged I Arranged, says the Times, quite to the satisfaction of all parties. Dembinsky and the rest of the Poles are to be expelled from Turkey—Kossush and his fellows are to be imprisoned for life in some fortified town in Central Asia!

Is that the arrangement so satisfactory to all parties. "For Turkey, to England, and to France! Was it for that that there was so much mouthing and frowing, so much blustering and menacing of war! Why, what could Russia or Austria cessive more, except the actual delivery of the refugees to the tender mercies of their gibbets! So far as Turkey, France, and England are concerned, the question is fairly conceded to the involcability of the hospitality given to the refugers. But is expulsion from

altegether metaken in the views and feelings of the people of England. It never could be the intention of the jublic to be contented with the imprisonment of the Hungarian refugees for life, by way of Turkish hospitality. It never could be for any such end that our government, acting under the impoise of public feeling, ordered the British fleet to the Dardanelles, and announced support to Turkey. Support in its becoming turnkey to the Czarl Support in the perjetual imprisonment of the Hungarian chiefs at the demand of Russial The British public regarded Kossuth and his companions as men who had been heroically and rightfully defending their constitution and their country. They regarded the interference of Russia in the attempt to put down the liberties of independent Hungary with undisquised and unmitigated resentment. They still regard Kossuth and his companions as no subjects of Russia—as amenable to no demands from it—as the guests, and not the prisoners of the Porte; and, consequently, as at liberty to depart and take up their abode where they will But, says the Times, the conduct of Kossuth and his companions is now most ungrateful. England and France have maved them from the clutch of Russia and the gallows, and now they are most indignant at the idea of being held as perpetual prisoners!

It is plain that Kossuth and his comrades re-

Russia and the gallows, and now they are most indignant at the idea of being held as perpetual prisoners!

It is plain that Kossuth and his comrades regarded the assurances of Turkey, and the projects of England and France, precisely as the people of this country regarded them—bona jide expressions of resistance to all demands of Russia concerning the fate and the libertuse of the refugeas. We shall be greatly mistaken if the English public rest satisfied in the present extraordinary arrangement. We cannot believe that it can have meant nothing more than a hectoring defiance to Russia, and then a quiet submission to its will. We are aware that a contern has reached this country in all speed from Kossuth, and we trust that the public will not suffer Lord Polmerston to want its aid and countenance in demanding from Turkey an actual and not a sham resistance to the Russian assumption. The Times says, with a chuckle, Cobden boasted that he would crumple up the Russian power like a bit of paper, and that Russian immediately laid Hungary at its feet—that Cobden denounced the Austrian loan, and it was immediately raised.—That paper pursues its steady course, malgoing the defeated Hungarians and Italians in every possible manner—blackening the character of the most distinguished of their Indies—and timay now add to its demoniac triumphs the taunt that the English people professed against the audacity of Russia, and that audacity was immediately crowned by the qualling of the Turk, and the ignorumious acquiescence of England's own ambassador in the Infamous submission. We wait for further indications of the public mind on this singular subject.

England, after having anxiously sought for the England, after having anxiously sought for the protectorate of that town, has given up the idea, for two reasons: first, because she perceived that the experie would never be covered by the results; and next, because she has seen that the great discoveries recently made, and the great industrial projects which will be the consequence of them, call to another point of the American continent the interests of her influence and of her commerce. She was already, in fact, mistress of the passages conducting to the isthmus of Panatma; but, as a canal is spoken of across the isthmus of Nicaragua, this time with chances of probability, she at once went and established herself at the most important spot of this territory. The stratagem which she imagined is well known. She turned an idiot negro into a pretended king of the Mosquitos, whom she permonsly brought to Jamaica, and the Governer, after having brutalized him with wine and brandy, guarantered to him, in the name of the veiner, after having brutalized him with wine and brandy, guaranteed to him, in the name of the Queen of England, the independence and integrity of Mesquito territory. Immediately, the English Cerambeteenpled, in the name of the new king, the right benk of the river Nicaragua, as the limit of his kingdom. But, immediately also, the United States, who do not admit, under the United States, which is post, to whom we frech and do entired the the the the

continued us there, at the sacrifice to interests which are not our own, of our fleets, our soldiers, our money and our commerce. After ten years of deplorable sacrifices, an opportunity is presented of getting out of the matter honorably, and M. Thiers makes a last effort to fling us back into war, and to render more difficult the solution of a matter which has been justly called his own. England will be obliged to him, for if the United States of South America have to pay attention to our intervention in La Plata, they will be less strong to oppose, as they desire, the encroachments of the British flag in Central America. Why does M. Thers attach so great a value to diminish the embarrassments of England and to multiply those of France? Why has he such hatred against Resss? Is it to prevent him from claiming the Fakkland Islands, which are the property of the Confederation, and Guano, which the English have stoles from the coast of Patagonia? What interest has M. Thiers to desire that France should engage in a policy, the consequence of which would infallibly be the destruction of the country which he desires to take under his protection? It is evident, in fact, that this policy, if France should ever unfortunately adopt it, would lead Rosas to wage a war to the knife against Mentevideo, until he had succeeded in uniting it to the confederation, or perished in the attempt. In the ideas of M. Thiers, the enemy is Rosas and Buenos Ayres; Montevideo, consequently, is a perpetual menace for the industry, commerce and independence of the Argentine confederation. Rosas would necessarily be led, if M. Thiers's policy was adepted by the Assembly, to see in Montevideo a Carthage which should be destroyed at every price, and he could reckon, in the struggle, on the support and co-operation of the other States of America, and of the cabinet of Washington.

The government, it is said, is resolved to send

Washington.

[From the Paris La Patrie.]

The government, it is said, is resolved to send an expedition immediately to Montevideo, to be composed of from 2,000 to 3,000 men. Several representatives have received an assurance of this resolution from members of the cabinet.

resolution from members of the cabinet.

[From the Paris Correspondent of the London Times.]

The statement in the foregoing paragraph appeared to me to be as inconsistent with the late vote on the subject in the Legislative Assembly, and so contrary to the opinions expressed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the same occasion, that I have made some inquiries respecting its accuracy, and I find that it has been confirmed by some personal friends of the President of the republic. It is further stated that the envoy from the government of Montevideo had an interview yesterday with Gen. Lahitte, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, at which time the plan of the expedition was fully discussed. I think, however, that the tatement ought to be received with great caution.

[From the Paris Opinion Publique]

The debate on the Pace of the sworn friend of war, are going to vote for peace?

Testerday, during the ballot on the Montevideo question, General d'Hautpoul accosted M. Vetor Hugo, who was ascending the tribune with a blue ticket in bis hand. "What," observed the General, "you, the sworn friend of prace, are going to vote for war!" "And you, General," rejoined M. Victor Hugo, "the sworn friend of war, are going to vote for peace!"

The debate on the Montevideo, question has

going to vote for peace!"

The debate on the Montevideo question has been brought to an end. An amendment was brought forward by M. de Rancé, and adhered to by the ministry, to the effect that "as the government had declared that it intended to continue the negotiations for the purpose of guaranteeing the honor and interests of the republic, and as in every case the French subjects in that part of the world were to be effectually protected against all the eventualities that might arise, the Assembly passed to the order of the day." This amendment was adopted by a majority of 38, the numbers being 338 to 300. The bill was then passed by a majority of 486 to 88.

The Loss of the Caleb Grimshaw.

To the Editor of the Lordon Trains.—
Raspecting Fairs :—We write there on the 24th instant, respecting the destruction by fire of the ship Caleb Grimshaw, to which thou hast made no reply, but which we think we were fully entitled to as consignees and agents for the ship.

There is no question but the calamity is one of it emest painful nature, and one which we most deeply deplore, yet we feel that no blame attaches to 1s in the matter. We cannot, however, in justice to those interested in the emigration business of this port, the owners of American ships, the emigration efficers, and those more immediately connected with the ship Caleb Grimshaw, pass over in silence thy remarks on this terrible calamity, contained in an editorial article of the 25th instant, which is now before us

First, then, we have the broad assertion that the ships in which an emigrant's passage must be taken are "budly constructed, badly found, badly communded." Now this we deay to be the case, particularly with those splendid American ships which have, within the last few years, oven launched from the yards of the best builders in the United States.

are "badly constructed, badly found, badly commonded." Now this we deap to be the case, particularly with those splendid American ships which have, within the last few years, ocen launched from the yards of the best builders in the United States. Of this class, the ill-fated ship Caleb Grimshaw was one; and, as a reply to the assertion with reterence to bad construction, we may say that she was built in New York, in the year 1847, by one of the most noted builders there; no pains or cost were spered to have her materials of the very best description. The parties for whom she was built have been connected with emigration for the last thirty years, and have, during that time, had every opportunity of knowing what the requirements of emigrant ships are or ought to be. In the building and fitting and contriving of this ship, it was the owners' chief aim to make her what a passenger ship should be; and so far did they succeed in these respects, that she has been taken for a model, in numerous instances, by others; and the certificate of the government inspectors of this port will give emple proof that she was "well calculated for the conveyance of emigrants."

Secondly, as to being "badly found," we may assert that she had, at least, one life-boat, one long-beat and two quarter-boats, besides some lafe-buoys, and an ample supply of spare spars, sails, and other marine stores of the very best description; and there was one article on board which, though not legally required, was, perhaps, more than anything else, the means, under Providence, of keeping the ship from consuming under the passengers' feet, and that was a fire-angine, an article which comparatively few vessels carry. Her boats were as good as any boats carried by merchantmen, and instead of being unable, as thou asserts, to contain one-tenth of the passengers, we should say they would have accommodated at least one-fifth. We would ask thee, if thou supposes the best timber boat ever built would not be likely to be stove in or suck if improperly lowered i

they were.

We will now glance at thy assertion of "badly were."

We will now glance at thy assertion of "Gany, commanded." As a class of captains, it is univer sally acknowledged that those employed in the American merchant service are superior to our own; and it is under their care that the great balk of emigrants are conducted in safety from these to the American shores. Capt Hoxie has been about of one of their best vessels; and such was the esteem and respect which he gated from his passengers, that he seldom returned to Liverpool without having to show us some present or testimonal from his passengers (steerage included) as to the kind and humane manner in which they had been treated; and of these we could, if required, produce ample proof. He was himself a tectotalier, and sailed his ship upon that principle; and we think it very untair it, after such long and honorable service, when the hoor of calamity comes, such a man is to be condemned, without a hearing, on the strength of a single cabin passenger's statement, whose name is not forthcoming, as " a mas who, by his conduct throughout the catastrophe, showed how until he was to be trusted with so heavy a responsibility."

We shall now pass on to thy mability to find that the most ordinary precaution had been taken for

We shall now pass on to thy mability to find that the most ordinary precaution had been taken for the accurity of the emigrants. Thus, of course, we actual thou canst not glean from "A Cabin Passerger's" statement; but, before making such an attack, we think it would have been belitting such a powerful engine as the Times to have made some inquiry of those most likely to know, how far this sweeping charge could be botne out. We do not ask that theu should at have applied to us, but to the government offices and Lloyd's surveyors for this port, to whom we fixely and fearlessly refer these.

that it is rather singular that the loss of life has, according to the "Cabin Passenger's" statement, arisen, not from the want of the means of escape, but in the first place in leaving the ship on a raft, and next from want of water, which the passengers, against the express wishes of the captain, recklessly deprived themselves of by staving in the tanks.

We now come to thy remarks on the stowage of the cargo. For thy information we may say, that the casgo is engaged by the consignees of the ship, whose business it is to use all the care they can to exclude anything of an inflammable nature; it is stowed under the care of respectable and responsible stevedores, fand no light is allowed on board any vessel in the docks of Liverpool; and lastly, the captain exercises a vigilant care as to the nature of the cargo; and it is rather remarkable in the case of that under notice, that so cautious was Capt. Hoxie on this head, that he even had some packages which he suspected as likely to contain some inflammable materials, opened for his inspection; but they did not centain anything of the kind, or they would not have been suffered to have gone in the ship. The ship was not freighted with an inflammable cargo—at least, not with one likely to be spontaneously so, unless we should except 100 tons of coals, spread over the floor for the ship, which, we think thou wilt agree with us, do not afford much ground to suppose they were the cause of the sad catastrophe.

That she had no signal gun on board, we freely admit; and, though at may be no excuse, yet we may say very few American packet ships leaving this port have one. As for blue lights and rockets, we cannot think Capt. Hoxie was without them.

Another word about the captain and his conduct. The correspondent omitted some very material points in his statement on this subject. He ought to have said that Capt. Hoxie of the bark Sarah, at the expense of the owners of the Caleb Grimshaw (of which may as soon as possible.

We have stated that Capt. Hoxie sailed his ship

found on board the Caleb Grimshaw belonged to a cabin passenger."

There is one question we wish to ask thee, and that is, what means has modern science invented by which a fire in the hold, which cannot be got at, can be extinguished as soon as discovered?

In conclusion, we wish to say, that this awful and most lamentable catastrophe is one of those to which the best regulated of all human contrivances is liable. We are far, very far, from wishing to say that nothing more remains to be done, either for the comfort or safety of passengers; but we do say that the Caleb Grimshaw had all the requirements heretofore expected to be found by American ships, and in many things she had far more than is required by present laws. It is not our wish, however, metely to supply what is legally required, but we trust we are willing to be among the first and foremost to provide, as far as possible, for the comfort and safety of these who place themselves under our care.

We have only to add the request that thou wilt give this an insertion in thy columns, as we consider what has previously superared in the Ever and only the first and or the safe to the safe that thou wilt give this an insertion in thy columns, as we consider what has previously superared in the Ever and only the safe that they are safe to the safe that they will be safe to the safe that they will be the safe that they are safe to the safe tha

We have only to add the request that thou wilk give this an insertion in thy columns, as we consider what has previously appeared in the Times on this subject is, from its unfairness, calculated to injure our interests, which we are candid enough to believe thou hast no desire to do.

We are, very respectfully, thy friends,
C. Grimshaw & Co.
Liverpool, 12th mo. 31st, 1849.

Affaire of Nicaragua.

[From the United Service Gazette.]

We announced a few weeks since that Rear Admiral Hornby, C. B., Commander to Chief in the Facilio, has been ordered to proceed from Valparaiso, with all the men. of war he could culled, to Nicaragua, and place his squadren at the disposal of the British Charge d'Affaire, for the protection of British interests against the designs and emerachment of the Yankees in that quarter. We have now also reason to balieve that Vice-Admiral Lord Dundonald, Commander in Chief in the West Indias, will also assemble all the ships he can get together on that station and proceed to the Monguito share view.

We take the following from the London Globe, (the organ of the British Ministry), which puts a different complexion on the position the British government means to assume:—

complexion on the position the British government means to assume:—

CENTEAL AMERICAN STATES.

To the Edition for the Gloom.

Sir—As a constant reader and admirer of your ship conducted journal. I trust you will pardon my tresposing on your time with a few remarks upon a subject of vital importance to myself, and doubtlessly to many more of her Majecty's subjects.

I unfortunately invested a large portion of my property in Gustemals Bloode, at the time when Great Britain made the arrangements with Gustemals. Homourse, coats Rica, St. Salvador, and Nicaragua (the five States composing Central America.) for the adjustment of their debt; alsa's not one fartuing of interest have i ever received upon my capital, with the exception of a mere fraction paid by the State of Coata Rica in 1844. I therefore feel no less astonized than grieved to perceive that many of your cotemporaries are loud in their abuse of Lord Paimenton, for the energetic measures he has taken in endeavoring to toach honesty to these defaulting States.

The bugbear with which his enemies try to alarm the public, vin., that our taking peasession of Tigre Island may involve this country in a war with the United States, is too absurd to notice. The British Ben must indeed have become tame, if we are obliged to submit to be insulted and enested by every potty state in order not to displease other nations.

The United States did not stand upon the ceremony of asking our leave when they selized upon and appropriated to themselves Texas and California, the richest and meet important pertions of the Mexican territory; must England, then request the permission of foreign powers to assert her rights, and quietly allow hereal to be cheated, for fear of giving offence!

I sheerely trust that Lord Palmenton will continue the line of policy he has adopted in this case; and I begt to assure you that by kindly advocating the cause of the unhappy bencholders, you will greatly oblige Your most obedient servant.

Advises have been received from Vinnas to the 2825.

Lordon, let January, 1859.

Austria and Hungary.

Advices have been received from Visana to the 2852.

At that éate it was immored that in January the Emperor would publish a proclamation suspending arresonants the constitution for two years.

The Austrian osbinet has been frightened from its propriety by the remor of an alliance between Frussia, rance and England.

The Austrian michter, is its poverty, is casting a longing see on the vast estates of Frince Cartoryasy, in Gainela, and the forgery department of the Austrian Chancery is busied in concecting documentary evidence of a febulous couspiracy with which Frince Cartoryasy, is to be connected, in order that he may be robbed of his estates.

Serious disturbances have broken out in Croatia, and three priests who presched obedience to the Emperor, have been seized and hung by their congregations.

A reception was held by the Emperor of Austria on 23d oit. It was remarked that not a single fluogarian notability aftended the reception.

peror, have been seized and hung by their congregations.

A reception was held by the Emperor of Austria on
23d cit. It was remarked that not a single Hungartan
notability attended the reception.

M. falsely, chief of the Isolach (or national) party in Boh-mis, has published a protest against une
dangers of contraination in Austria, and recommending the creation of a federal Sixte. In which all tan setionalities shall be represented on a footing of perfect
equality.

The new Austrian constitution was selectally proclaimed in the Seonic flows, at Festh, on the 20th, in
the presence of a large body of people.

A correspectant of the Fenneyer, from the mouth of
the Mur. represents that region as replets with all elements of disturbance. None of the ricureds who have
returned home from Conorch have been left unmolested
by the imperialist authorities, as was stipulated on the
surrender of the fortress. On the contrary, the officers
have been deprived of their swords, without any compersation, and the privates have been forced into the
reals of the Austrian samp. This violation of the
treaty of capitalistics is general for the rest throughcut impart, wherever it can be safely committed.
The Honveds or need themselves and take refugein the
woods, who we they fail together intolawies bands, which
will soon become politically deagerous, and, in the
mean time, are socially formidable. According to
also become politically deagerous, and, in the
mean time, are socially formidable. According to
also become politically deagerous, and in the
mean time, are socially formidable. According to
also momentumed to this privilege. But now the crosales may that for one year and a bail they have aufered the auspension of this immunity, and were so
long content under the nurdens and on them by billets, in councide atton of the dimoulties of the State and
the extraordinary needs of a time of war. But now
they see no further occasion of reach sortiness, and inconflict the removal of these troublessine guarack, bui

obje.

Nothing he appeared to confirm the news respecting an inservection in Servia and we may therefore, consider that the statement is unfounded. Serious disturbances are spoken of in trouble, but it remains to be seen whether these reports will prove to be correct.

Of the disbanded Hongarian armies, there were some